

FIG. 1

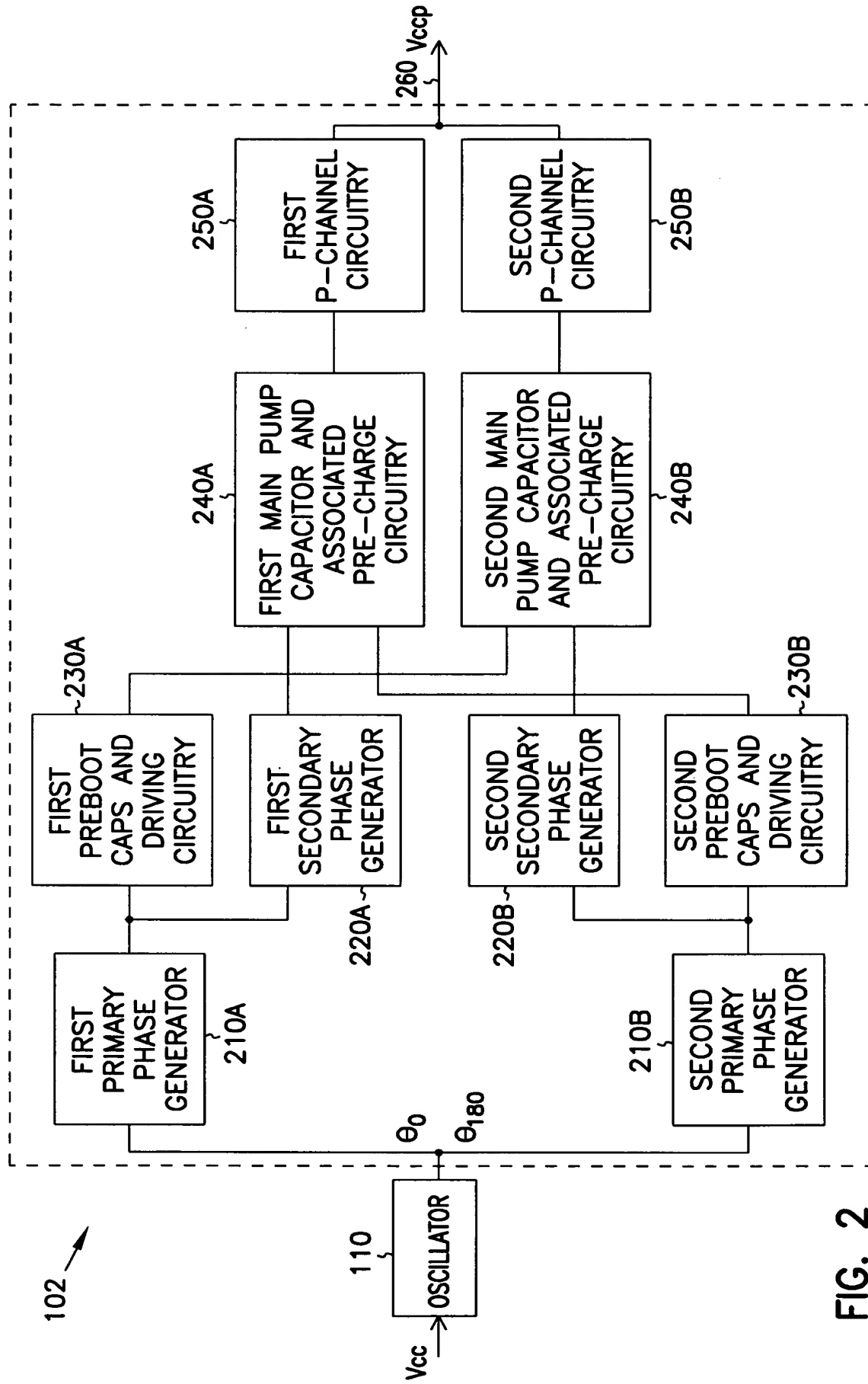


FIG. 2

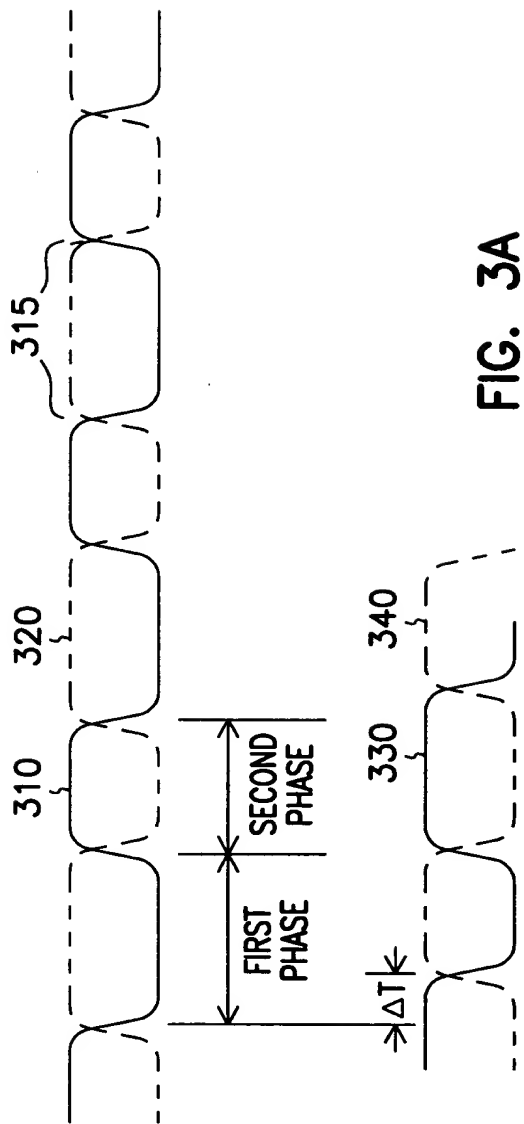


FIG. 3A

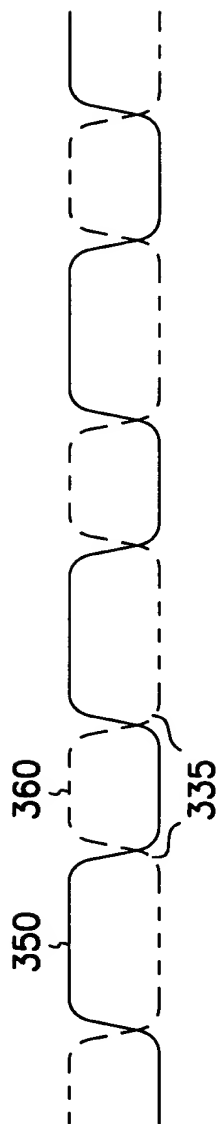


FIG. 3B

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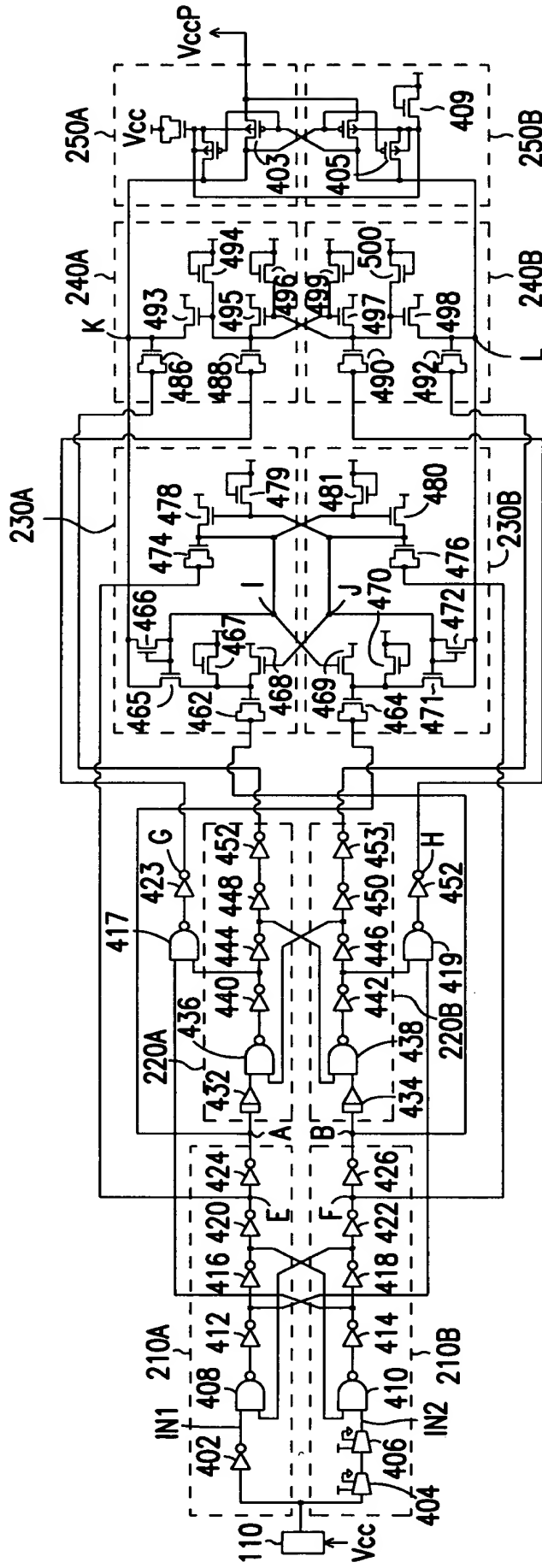


FIG. 4

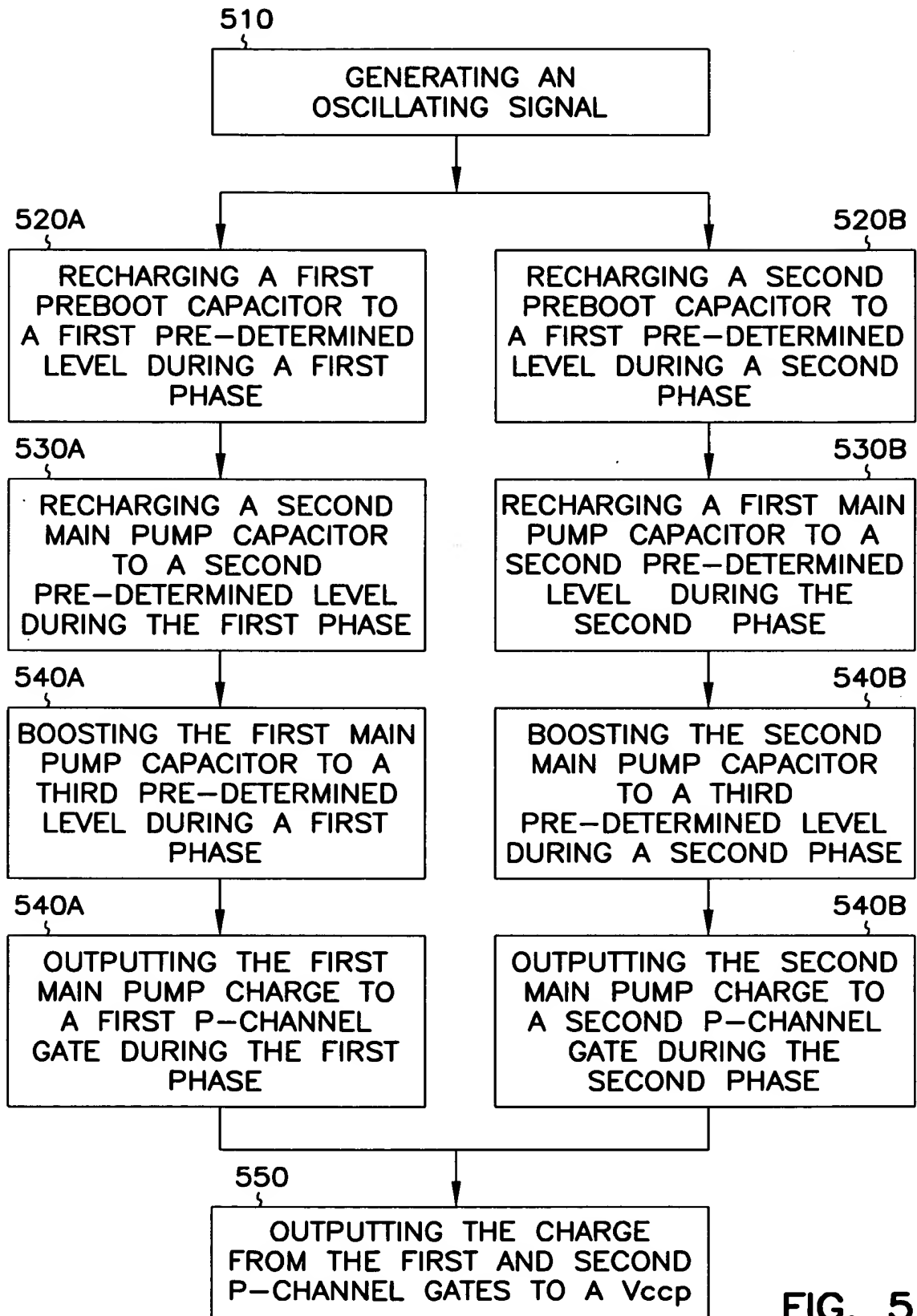


FIG. 5

FIG. 6A

FIG. 6B

FIG. 7A

The diagram shows five digital signals (A, H, J, K, L) over a 40 ns period. The vertical axis is labeled $V_{CC} = 1.5 \text{ VOLTS}$ and ranges from 0 to 3. Signal A is a square wave between 0 and 1.5V. Signal H is a square wave between 1.5V and 3V. Signal J is a square wave between 1.5V and 3V. Signal K is a square wave between 1.5V and 3V. Signal L is a square wave between 1.5V and 3V.

FIG. 7B

The timing diagram displays eight digital signals (A-H) over a 40-nanosecond period. The vertical axis represents voltage, with a scale from 0 to 2.3 volts. The horizontal axis represents time in nanoseconds, from 0 to 40. The signals are as follows:

- Signal A:** Starts at 2.3V, drops to 0V at ~2ns, returns to 2.3V at ~18ns, and drops to 0V at ~35ns.
- Signal B:** Starts at 0V, rises to ~2.0V at ~2ns, drops to 0V at ~18ns, and rises to ~2.0V at ~35ns.
- Signal C:** Starts at 0V, rises to ~2.0V at ~7ns, drops to 0V at ~23ns, and rises to ~2.0V at ~38ns.
- Signal D:** Starts at 2.3V, drops to 0V at ~7ns, rises to ~2.0V at ~23ns, and drops to 0V at ~38ns.
- Signal E:** Starts at 0V, rises to 2.3V at ~2ns, drops to 0V at ~18ns, and rises to 2.3V at ~35ns.
- Signal F:** Starts at 2.3V, drops to 0V at ~2ns, rises to 2.3V at ~18ns, and drops to 0V at ~35ns.
- Signal G:** Starts at 2.3V, drops to 0V at ~2ns, rises to ~2.0V at ~23ns, and drops to 0V at ~35ns.
- Signal H:** Starts at 0V, rises to ~2.0V at ~7ns, drops to 0V at ~18ns, and rises to ~2.0V at ~38ns.

FIG. 8A

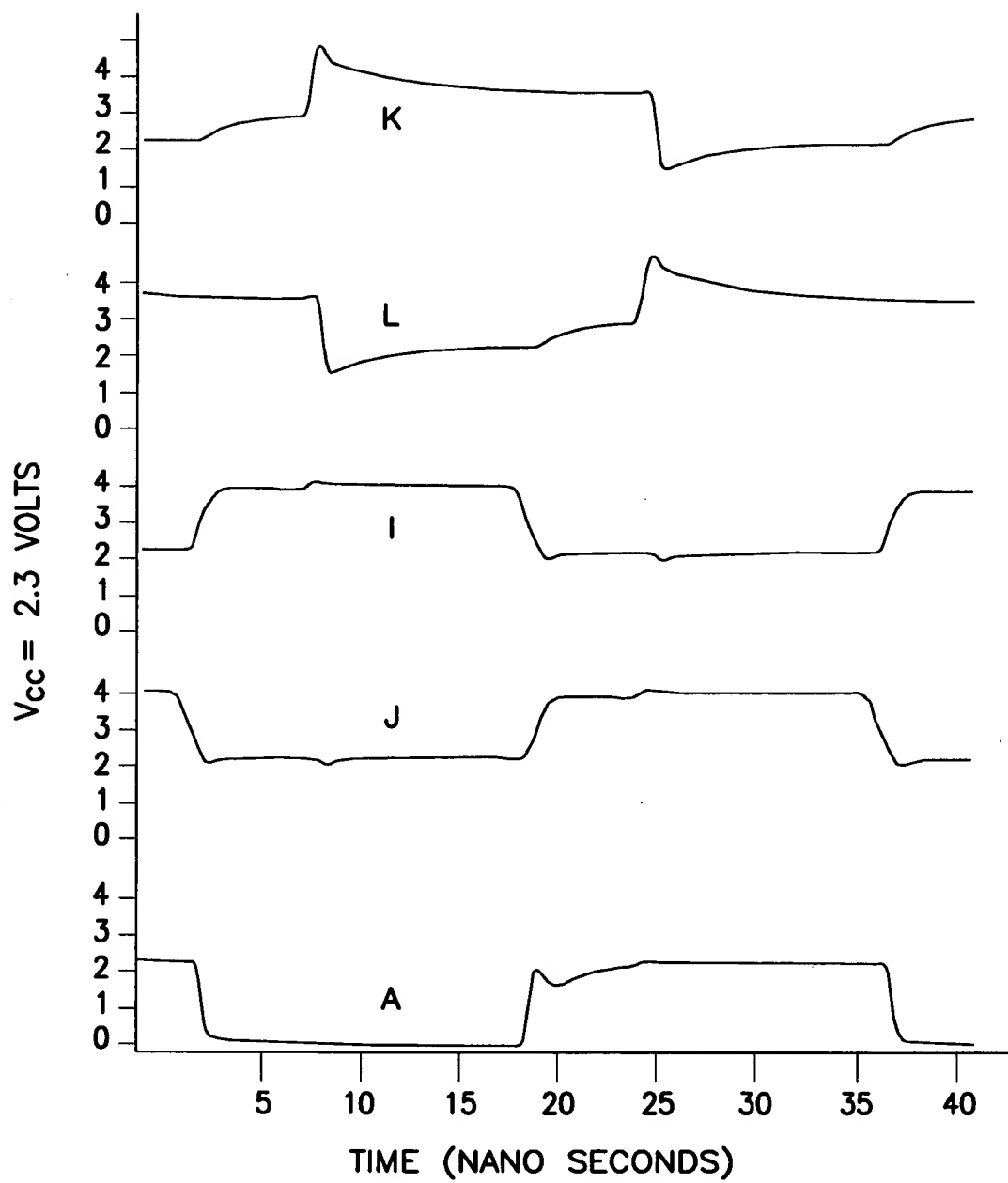


FIG. 8B

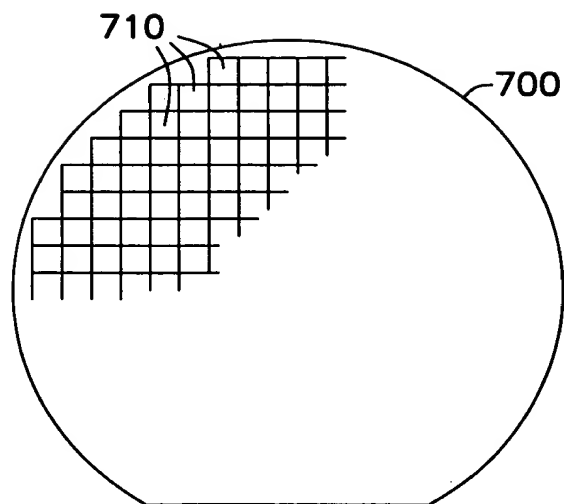


FIG. 9

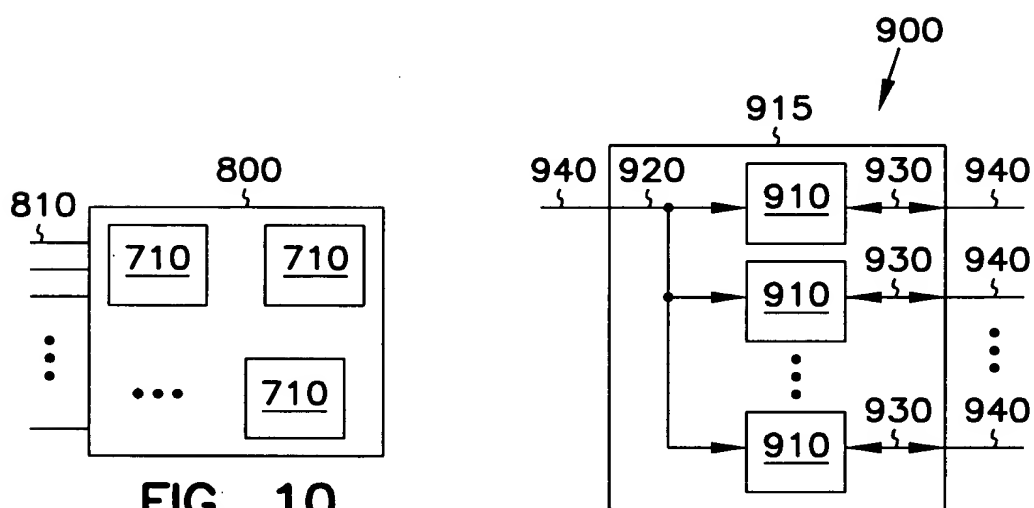


FIG. 10

FIG. 11

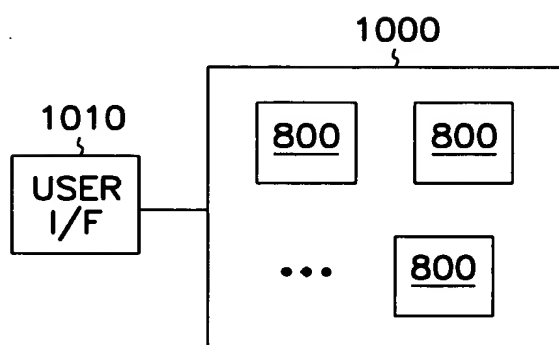


FIG. 12

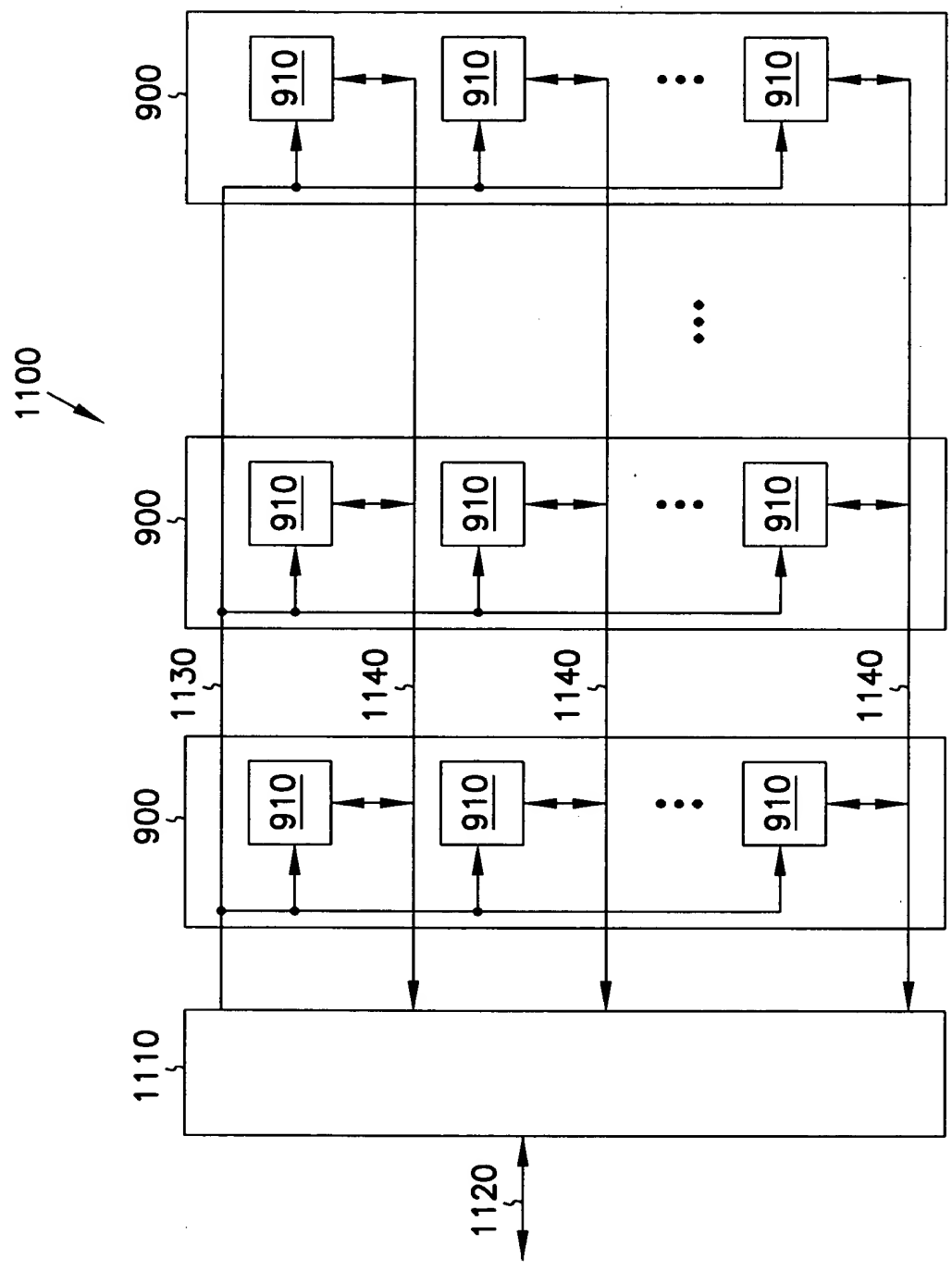


FIG. 13

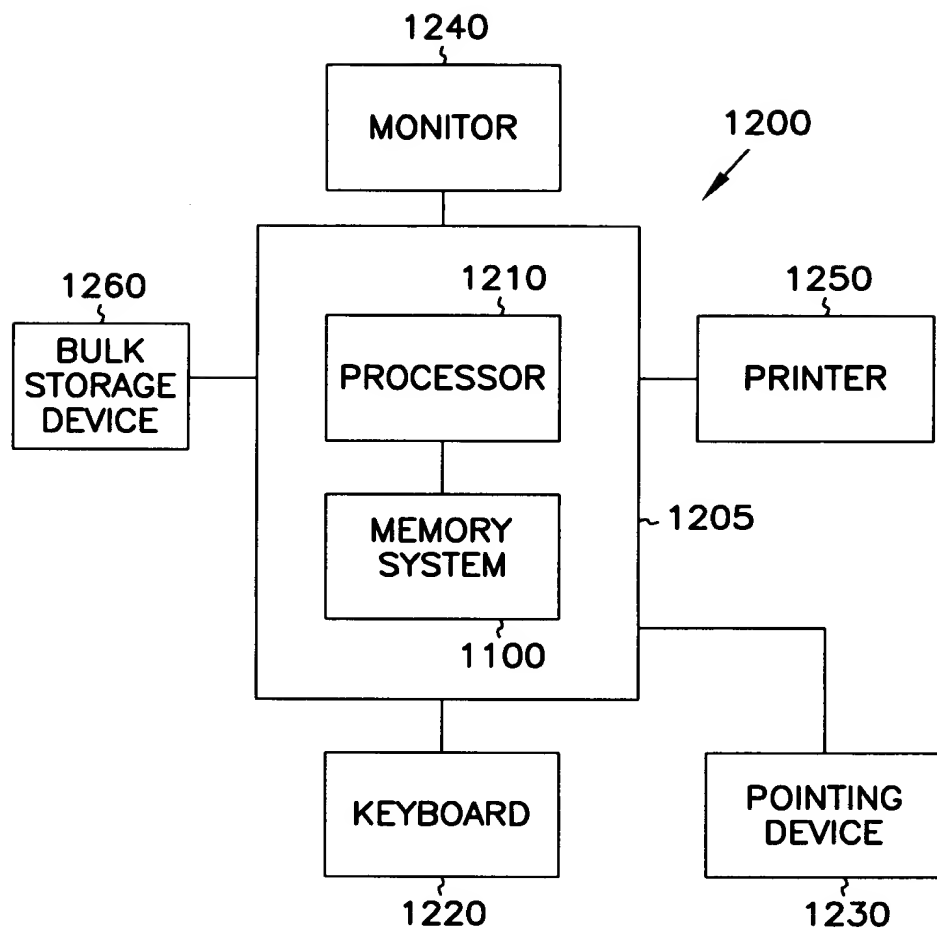


FIG. 14